

# The Morning Astorian.

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NO. 212

## For 63 Years

The Bridge & Beach Manufacturing Co. have always combined every known improvement for increasing the utility, operation and cooking qualities of their ranges. Their latest can be seen in the window of the

## Eclipse Hardware Co.

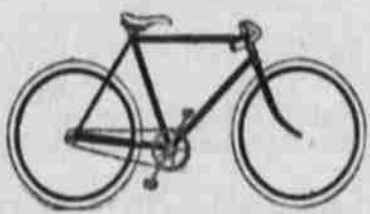
The best range in the world. You can buy one. The price is not out of sight.

## Masks! Masks!

Large and Varied Stock. Prices the Lowest.

## GRIFFIN & REED

## ..Columbia Bicycles..



Chainless, model 1900, \$75.00  
Chainless, model 1899, \$60.00  
Columbia, model 1900, \$50.00  
Columbia, model 1899, \$42.50  
Hartford, model 1900, \$35.00 Pennant, model 1900, \$25.00

## Foard & Stokes Co., Agts.

## SOME EXTRA FINE RIPE MISSION OLIVES JUST OPENED

"HEINTZ" FAMOUS PICKLES, RELISHES, AND CATSUPS

GORDON DILWORTH'S JELLIES AND PRESERVES

FINE TEAS AND COFFEES CHASE & SANBORN'S

## ROSS, HIGGINS & CO.

## OUR NEW GOODS

Just arrived from the East and now ready for our 1900 customers are:

Combination Book Cases, Writing Desks, China Cabinets, Music Cabinets, Library Cases, in Golden Oak and Mahogany.

These goods were bought before the rise in prices and will be sold accordingly.

## Charles Heilborn & Son

INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN.

ORDERS SOLICITED

Miss Bertha Martin's

## Decorative Art Room.

Room 820 Dekum Building, 33 and Washington Sts., Portland, Or.

## C. J. TRENCHARD,

Commission, Brokerage, Insurance and Shipping.

Custom House Broker.

ASTORIA, OREGON  
Agent W. F. & Co., and Pacific Express Co's.

## CRONJE HAS RUN TO BAY

Forced to "Outspan" by His Hot Pursuers to Rest His Cattle.

## DECISIVE ACTION PROBABLE

Kelly-Kenny Will Not Allow Him to Reach Bloemfontein Without Offering a Big Battle.

LONDON, Feb. 15, 2:55 a. m.—The war office made the usual statement at midnight that it had no news, but at about the same time came dispatches from Durban, dated late Saturday evening, giving reports of renewed fighting on the Tugela, where the censor stopped all telegrams.

The arrivals at Durban from the Tugela say that important operations are progressing and that fighting has occurred daily since the commencement of the week. In these engagements the British casualties have been comparatively light.

According to these unconfirmed reports, General Buller had re-occupied Vaal Kratz and the Boers had retreated in the direction of the Free State. Dispatches from Zululand, received at Durban, say the country is quieting down, thanks to the appearance of a flying column. The Boers seem nervous and uncertain and have stayed their advance.

GERMAN COLONY DEVASTATED. The East African Settlement in Appalling Condition From Famine and Sickness.

(Copyrighted, 1900, Associated Press.) BERLIN, Feb. 17.—Official reports demonstrate that famine and sickness in German East Africa have devastated that colony. In the district of Tanga, within the year 1899, the population has been diminished from 123,308 to 61,328, owing to the famine, leprosy, small-pox and typhoid fever.

The condition of the whole colony appears appalling.

## VIA THE BOER LINE.

Admit the Entrance Into Kimberley but Claim Their Usual Victory Over the British.

PRETORIA, Friday, Feb. 16.—It appears from further reports of yesterday's fighting at Jacobabad that 2,000 British troops got through the federal lines at Modder river and entered Kimberley.

The federals interrupted the rear guard of the British and captured a great booty, many oxen and a number of prisoners.

## ONE MAN AN HOUR.

British Loss in an Eight Hours' Battle at Bird's River.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—A special dispatch from Bird's river reports a drawn fight between the Brabant horse and Boers at Dordrecht, February 16.

The engagement lasted eight hours and until darkness set in. The British loss was eight killed and four wounded. The Boer casualties are unknown.

## BOER STORES CAPTURED.

General Kelly-Kenny's Brigade Makes a Raid on Cronje's Lager.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The following dispatch has been received at the war office from Lord Roberts:

"Jacobabad, Feb. 17, 5:30 a. m.—General Kelly-Kenny's brigade captured yesterday 78 wagons laden with stores, two wagons of Mauser rifles, eight boxes of shells, 10 barrels of explosives and a large quantity of stores, all belonging to Cronje's laager, which was still being shelled by our artillery when Kitchener dispatched his messenger."

A special dispatch from Sterkstroom, dated today, says the Boers, with artillery, commenced an attack early this morning on Molteno, near that place, occupied by the troops commanded by General Gatacre.

The queen has promoted General French to major-general. French heretofore has only ranked as a colonel in the army, with the local rank of lieutenant-general. Lieutenant-Colonel Kekewich has been promoted colonel for his services in the defense of Kimberley.

## TALK OF A FOOL.

London Writer Says America Will Intervene in South Africa.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Mr. H. W. Massingham, formerly editor of the Chronicle, writes as follows to the Morning Leader, under the heading "What Will America Do?"

"A new world power has arisen—the great American people. President McKinley and Secretary of State Hay share, I believe, the opin-

ion of the minority of the Englishmen that the war in South Africa is an error and crime—but they remember that, thanks to the press from below the British government, the British government was benevolently neutral in the Spanish war. Therefore, so far as public opinion will allow them they would like to sail on an even keel in South Africa. But as they well know, behind them lies a mighty, and as they well know, an ungovernable force, expressing itself with absolute freedom, forcing its will on party managers, knocking imperatively at the doors of the president.

"Because a few American ladies who had married or fought their way into English society started a hospital ship, it was imagined that American sympathies were with British power. Nothing can be more unfortunate than any political action that comes from such quarters and blessed by such agreeable persons as Smully, a New York correspondent.

"America is not pro-English and never will be.

"America is profoundly attached to the republican principle. She will not see it weakened to the profit of her ancient mistress.

"The great popular newspapers like the World have been quick to read this sign of the American temper.

"Hostile intervention on the part of America would not be tolerated, but what, if, using the machinery of The Hague conference or acting upon a hint from private sources, America were to propose a policy of mutual disarmament?"

The writer then suggests this basis of intervention:

"Demolition of the Boer government. Withdrawal of the British army, except the Durban and Cape Town garrisons.

"An international guarantee of the independence of the republics, subject to British control of their foreign affairs.

"Five year naturalization for Uitlanders.

"The South African states and colonies to meet in convention one year after the close of the war to arrange a confederation."

## AN EXPERT'S OPINION.

Belief That Boers Have Entirely Abandoned Kimberley.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Morning Leader expert thinks the Boers have entirely abandoned Kimberley and the Modder river points. He adds:

"It is scarcely likely that the Boers will waste many men by further opposing Generals Gatacre and Clements. We do not think they will hold on long in any part of Cape Colony.

"But what will be the effect on Lady-smith? Will the Free State men hang on there while their own land and families will have fallen or are about to fall under the care of the advancing British?"

## "DON'T AMOUNT TO MUCH."

Canadian General's View of Developments at Kimberley.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Major-General E. P. Hutton, who recently resigned his post as general commander of the militia in Canada and who is enroute to South Africa for special service, arrived in this city last night and will sail for England today. When questioned concerning the news from Kimberley, he said: "It does not amount to much. You cannot hold a town with a few mounted men."

THE KENTUCKY REPUBLICANS.

They Express Thanks to Roosevelt and Announce Their Determination to Beat the Goebel Law.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 17.—The republican house today adopted a resolution extending its thanks to Governor Roosevelt for his words of cheer to Governor Taylor and further resolved that they would never cease in their efforts until the Goebel election law is repealed.

## STAND BY THEIR OWN.

Louisville Grand Jury Falls to Indict a Confessed Bribe Taker.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 17.—The grand jury refused today to indict Senator S. B. Harrell on John H. Wallen's charge of obtaining money by false pretenses.

This prosecution followed Senator Harrell's statement before the democratic caucus that Wallen had attempted to bribe him to keep away from the caucus and had paid him \$4,500 for this purpose.

## GOING TO FRANKFORT.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 17.—A joint resolution was adopted by the democratic legislature here today adjourning that body to meet in Frankfort next Monday.

## ANOTHER P. M. STEAMER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—The steamer Alga, which left here recently for the Orient with the biggest cargo ever carried out of this port, has been purchased by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

## VAALKRAZ HAS BEEN RETAKEN

Fighting on the Tugela Renewed by the Troops Under Buller.

## THE BOERS ARE RETREATING

They Are Nervous and Uncertain About Entering Zululand and Have Stayed Their Advance.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—With General Cronje in full retreat and General Kelly-Kenny harassing his rear, hopes run high that a decisive action will occur. If it has not already been fought, the dispatches from Jacobabad confirm this belief, saying that General Cronje has been obliged to "outspan" in other words, form a laager or camp, in order to rest his oxen.

This explains Kelly-Kenny's latest dispatch referring to the shelling of the laager, which also brought the long expected word of Kitchener's whereabouts. That the general who so relentlessly pursued the Boers to his doom is supervising the pursuit of Cronje, adds greatly to the confidence of the nation, so eagerly waiting further news. If General Tucker, with the Seventh division, is able to effect the projected junction with the forces of Kelly-Kenny, while the Ninth division, under General Colville, is rapidly coming up from the rear, the hero of Khartoum should have sufficient force decisively to engage Cronje and prevent him from reaching Bloemfontein with an effective force.

In the whole Modder district there is such tremendous military activity that it is hard to realize the area covered or grasp the full meaning of the movements. The Boers, though retreating from Magersfontein, are active elsewhere. A special dispatch from Orange river, dated Friday, says they are attempting to cut the British line of communications at Graspan, but it is said they are not likely to effect serious results. They are, however, undoubtedly making strenuous effort to cut the British line to De Aar. On the other hand comes the news that General MacDonald has again occupied Koodoosberg.

What precautions Roberts has taken against counter attacks are not yet known, but the war office and public are thoroughly convinced that he is fully able to cope with all contingencies, and that if it is within human possibility he will inflict the defeat on Cronje that is so much more important than the relief of Kimberley, brilliant as was the latter achievement. While Kelly-Kenny's, or Kitchener's, dispatch referred to the Boer rear-guard as being Cronje's, it is still doubtful if that general is personally with it, and it is possible he may be employing more than one line of retreat.

The reported capture of a large line of British convoy by the Boers is still not mentioned.

There is no news of importance from elsewhere at the seat of war. Dispatches from Cape Town announce that an enthusiastic demonstration followed the announcement of the relief of Kimberley. The government house was surrounded by large crowds, and the British high commissioner and governor of Cape Colony, Sir Alfred Milner, received an ovation. The relief of Kimberley was similarly celebrated in other towns of Cape Colony.

The first unit of the special corps of yeomanry, called the Duke of Cambridge's Own, left London this morning to embark at Southampton for South Africa. The corps is composed entirely of men of good social positions. Lord Alington wears corporal's stripes, while Lord Aylesbury's son is a trooper. Each man had to pay £20 for the privilege of joining, the money going to purchase their outfits, while their pay is donated to a fund for the relief of widows and children of killed soldiers. Immense crowds ovated the "gentleman rankers" as they are termed, on their way to the station, and the train started amid remarkable scenes of enthusiasm. The Duke of Cambridge and other titled personages went to Southampton to bid the yeomanry farewell.

Roberts reports the British casualties during the fighting at Jacobabad, as follows: One killed, fourteen wounded and three missing.

## SENATOR CLARK EXAMINED.

He Explains the Amount and Purpose of the Money He Contributed in the Contest.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—After the re-examination of the supreme court justices of Montana in the Clark case today, Senator Clark was called to the stand.

The appearance of Clark caused a ripple of interest throughout the room. After being sworn, the senator took his seat quietly and Faulkner began his questions, the first of which brought out facts concerning his career, political and otherwise, in Mon-

tana. Coming down to the campaign of 1898, the witness said he had entered it at the solicitation of a number of friends "who asked me to help them organize the state against what is called the 'Daly power,' which I agreed to do with their aid and assistance."

He then referred to the preliminary meeting of his friends, the particulars of which were related by Governor Hauser, in which he made an agreement to pay all the expenses if the others would do the organizing and perform the work necessary to the campaign. Continuing, he said democratic politics in the state had been running wild for some years. The democrats had been fusing with the populists and silver republicans and he was opposed to such a course because it resulted in the nomination of people who were not democrats. The object was to so organize as to break the "one-man power" in the state. Replying to the question of Faulkner regarding the contribution of money for campaign expenses, Clark said:

"Some days after this (preliminary) meeting, I gave the amount which it was estimated would be necessary to begin with. This was \$25,000. The second contribution was made in October, and amounted to \$20,000. In November I contributed \$40,000, and after I was elected I gave my son a check for about \$20,000 to pay expenses incurred during the sitting of the legislature in Helena. Upon leaving that city I told my son to stay there and settle up all bills that had been incurred."

"Did you ever," asked Faulkner, "directly or indirectly, make any money or other voluntary contributions to secure the vote of any member of the legislature for you for United States senator?"

"No sir, I never did," responded the witness, holding himself erect and looking directly at the interrogator.

"Do you know of your own personal knowledge of any money being used corruptly to influence votes in your behalf?"

"I do not. There were plenty of rumors about the expenditure of money, but I have no personal knowledge of anything of that kind being done."

Clark was questioned concerning his conversations with Senator Whiteside and Mark Hewitt, and his reported conversation with Representative Jackson, of Utah. He denied having any conversation with Jackson, and while admitting talking with Whiteside and Hewitt, contradicted all statements made by them in their testimony which would in any way implicate him with corrupt methods in the legislature.

In reply to a suggestion from Senator Chandler, Clark said he had written a letter to the republican caucus of the Montana legislature outlining his attitude on the tariff.

He said that he had taken the position that "in the distribution of duties on various articles he thought that raw materials should be provided for and shared in the advantage of the protective tariff, to the extent of the materials produced in our own state, such as wool, lead, hides and barley."

Speaking of the republican votes cast for him, Clark said he had told all the republican members of the legislature that he would not accept their votes if they would insure his election unless he could get a majority of the republican caucus. His reason was that to accept fewer than a majority of the caucus would subject them to the accusations of accepting bribes.

"There was so much scandal at the time," he said, "that I thought it right to protect them. I wanted to have my election beyond reproach and I did not want to compromise any of these people."

Replying to a question by Faulkner, concerning the relation to himself of his son, C. W. Clark, Wellcome, Beckham, A. J. Davidson, A. J. Steele, Wm. McDermott and others, Senators Clark said: "They stood to me in the relations of friends promoting my political interests, and some of them had composed a committee which had undertaken to disburse the funds in the campaign and who were authorized to look after matters generally."

Asked, "had they any authority to do anything in a financial way more than to pay incidental expenses?" He answered:

"They had no authority to pay out money for any other than fair and legitimate purposes."

The cross-examination of Clark will occur Monday.

## DECLINED THE CHAIR.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—Rear-Admiral Sampson has been offered and declined the presidency of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The offer was a surprise, as it was thought that the question of a successor to President James M. Crafts, who retired in June, had been laid aside to await the action of the trustees.

## WANT FREE HIDES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—The local leather men, through a committee appointed at a recent meeting, have forwarded a resolution to the California delegation in congress asking for a repeal of the duty of 15 per cent on hides and for the restoration of hides to the free list.

## HEPBURN CANAL BILL REPORTED

Estimates of Cost, Income and Repairs Submitted to House.

## ABSOLUTE CONTROL FAVORED

Committee Declares in Favor of Right to Fortify Under Treaty Provisions With Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Chairman Hepburn of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce today submitted the report of the committee in favor of the Hepburn bill for the construction of the Nicaraguan canal. The report says:

"The estimates of cost at variable ranging as they do from less than forty million dollars to a possible \$145,000,000. It is, however, proper to say that the size and character of the canal estimated for is variable as is the cost."

"At present \$1.55 per ton is the toll charging for the use of the Suez canal, and should four millions be the tonnage passing through it annually, an aggregate sum of more than six million dollars would be the receipts. It is estimated that the cost of maintaining and operating the canal would be one million dollars annually. Speaking of the concessions from Nicaragua and Costa Rica, the report says:

"It is believed by your committee that these rights have either lapsed or are of inconsiderable value or have been obtained for speculative purposes. However this may be, it should be the purpose of the government to deal directly with the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. It is our opinion that the people of the United States want the government canal one that will be completely under the control of the United States. There are persons who say that we are bound by treaty stipulations with Great Britain to refrain from carrying out this great enterprise. This statement we don't believe."

"After quoting the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, the report goes on:

"Great Britain has allowed fifty years to elapse without any movement on her part to carry out the provisions of that article. It has been a dead letter from the day the treaty was signed to the present. In 1885 the United States and Nicaragua exchanged declarations of a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation. It gives to the United States the right to send its forces into Nicaragua to defend its citizens, the property in contemplation being the Nicaragua canal."

"The use of military force always implies the right to establish fortifications for defensive purposes."

## SULZER AMUSES THE HOUSE.

He Wants to Be Vice-Presidential Candidate on the Populist Ticket.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—This afternoon the house passed the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, after having it under consideration four days.

A spirited colloquy between Sulzer of New York and Grosvenor of Ohio was a feature of today's session. Fresh from the anti-trust conference in Chicago, Sulzer directed the attention of the house to the "monster monopolies" which he said were fostered by the republican administration.

## DISCUSSING FINANCIAL BILL.

No Conclusion so Far by the Conference Committee on Any Portion.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The republican members of the conference committee having charge of the financial bill held a protracted session today.

At the close of the day's session it was stated by the members of the conference committee that no conclusion had been reached on the bill as a whole or of a single proposition.

The entire time has been given to a preliminary discussion on the general principles involved.

## COMPROMISE IS CERTAIN.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—A special to the Times from Washington says:

It is probable that the senate conferees on the currency bill, Messrs. Aldrich (rep. R. I.), Allison (rep. Ia.), and Jones (dem., Ark.), will contend strongly for everything that is regarded essential in the senate bill. The effort of the house conferees, Overstreet (rep., Indiana), Bronius (rep.), of Indiana, and Cox (dem.), of Tennessee, will be to secure if possible some of the features of the house measure that are regarded by them as better than parts of the senate bill. A compromise is certain, but members of both committees agree that the principles sought to be embodied in the law will be asserted, whatever happens.